The People's Korea

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Sees Circus Performance

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw Nov. 21 a circus performance given by graduates of the fourth term of the Pyongyang Acrobatic School.

He was accompanied by Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art; Paek In Jun, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea; and officials concerned.

After seeing the performance, Secretary Kim Jong Il expressed great satisfaction with the excellent performance of circus items requiring high artistic mechanism given by the graduates after their energetic and assiduous efforts to arm themselves firmly with the Juche theory of circus and cultivate artistic skill during their school days, and highly estimated their success.

He gave important tasks to further intensify the work of training acrobatic reserves in a far-sighted way and further develop the acrobatic art of Korea.

Saying that one of important matters in developing circus to the liking of our people is to train many competent acrobatic reserves, he laid stress on improving the quality of education to train reserves more successfully.

He noted that Korea's circus should be developed in conformity with the ideological sentiments of our vibrant times and that more good works which foster boldness and bravery among people and exalt the stamina and wisdom of the nation should be created and their level steadily raised.

He pointed out that acrobats should actively present circus to youth and working people of all strata so as to dynamically encourage them performing proud feats in the new 200-day campaign.

DPRK Recognizes Palestinian State

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nov. 17 sent a message to the Palestine National Council, greeting the fact that the 19th Extraordinary Session of the Council proclaimed the founding of the independent Palestinian state internally and externally after the successful deliberation of the agenda items.

The message says:

The proclamation of the founding of the independent Palestinian state is the brilliant fruition of the just struggle the Palestinian people and resistance fighters have waged for a long time to regain their lost motherland and restore their legitimate national rights, smashing all manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

With the proclamation of the founding of the independent Palestinian state the Palestinian people and resistance fighters have come to more valiantly fight with a new conviction and courage.

Noting that the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will firmly support and encourage the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people in the future, too, the message sincerely wishes the entire Palestinian people greater success in their struggle for consolidating the position of the newly proclaimed independent state, achieving territorial integrity and completely restoring the legitimate national rights.

DPRK's New Proposals Supported by Socialist Countries

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze expressed full support for the peace initiatives put forth by the DPRK, declaring that they are an important overture.

Their realization would contribute both to a peaceful reunification of Korea and a lower level of military confrontation in the Asian-Pacific region, he said on Nov. 16 when he met a DPRK foreign ministry delegation led by Vice Minister Li In Gyu on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Poland actively supports all the initiatives and efforts of the DPRK for the reunification of the country such as the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and dialogue between the north and the south which are included in its comprehensive peace proposals, declared Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

He said this when he met with a DPRK foreign ministry delegation headed by Vice Minister Li In Gyu on Nov. 18.

The Cuban newspaper Granma Nov. 17 came out with an article supporting the DPRK's comprehensive peace proposals, which said in part:

We think that the recent proposals were not the first ones to have been made.

Seoul, however, evaded or distorted them and, sometimes, brought forward counter-proposals which were unacceptable.

The occupation of south Korea by the United States troops is the cause of the growing discontent of the south Korean people.

The peace proposals of the DPRK will, no doubt, promote the process of the denuclearisation on the Korean Peninsula and greatly help toward bringing earlier the reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese paper Whan Dan Nov. 22 ran a commentary.

Specific measures laid down in the proposals opened up a new vista for a peaceful reunification of Korea and they are conducive to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia, Pacific and the rest of the world, the paper stressed.

In an editorial headlined "peace must be brought to Korea," the Nepalese paper Akhabar Nov. 18 said: If the Korean Peninsula is to be converted into a peace zone, the United States must immediately and unconditionally take all its nuclear weapons and troops out of south Korea.

The Romanian paper Scinteia said that the new proposals of the DPRK are characterized by ardent patriotism and a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Korean nation because the new proposals have constructive contents. It noted that these proposals conform with the necessity to guarantee peace in this region of Asia and to make effort for the promotion of international cooperation and understanding.

Pyongyang on Chun Doo Hwan's Nov. 23 Statement

Papers in Pyongyang carried commentaries on Chun Doo Hwan's "apology statement" made on Nov. 23.

His "apology statement" is an offspring of the Roh Tae Woo group's political plot to tide over the unstable political situation of south Korea which is assuming an explosive aspect, said Rodong Sinmun.

In a signed commentary the paper noted:

His "apology statement" is a false drivel to cover up his crimes and it was made after consultations between Roh Tae Woo and Chun Doo Hwan.

Some time ago Chun threatened that if he was put in the dock he would expose Roh Tae Woo, too. But his "apology statement" included no words exposing Roh Tae Woo and it was made public two days later than the original schedule, which shows there was an intrigue of Roh Tae Woo.

In fact, no sooner had Chun's "apology statement" come out than the south Korean authorities and members of the "Democratic Justice Party" held an emergency "party caucus meeting" and proposed a political pardon for Chun. Roh Tae Woo, "complying with this," is expected to declare political amnesty for Chun Doo Hwan and then stage a "party reshuffle" in a bid to calm public protests and bridge over the crisis of his rule.

As the public sees, Roh attempts to lull the protests of the people with Chun's "apology" and then grant "amnesty" to him to let him strut about again or send him abroad and thus resolve the troublesome problem.

But the south Korean people are seeing through their plot and they will not stop their struggle before they themselves bring to trial and punish the chieftain of the Kwangju massacre and the culprit of the "scandals of the Fifth Republic."

Chun & Roh Birds of Feather

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Nov. 21 made public a statement denouncing the south Korean authorities' suppression of the south Korean students and people of all other strata who have risen in the struggle for a probe into the Kwangju massacre and the "Irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and for the arrest and punishment of their main culprits.

The struggle of the south Korean students and people of all other walks of life for a thorough probe into the truth of the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and for the punishment of their criminals is a righteous struggle to wreak their deep-rooted rancour against the United States and the military fascist dictatorship which has committed all sorts of atrocities, pursuing the anti-communist confrontation, and pave the true road for independence, democracy and reunification, the statement said.

The statement said that this fascist outrage is a full revelation of frantic efforts of the military dictatorial forces driven to bay by the ever intensified action of the democratic forces.

Clear is the reason why the south Korean authorities vindicate Chun Doo Hwan.

The present ruling forces and Chun Doo Hwan have grown from the same root and are in the same "boat" from beginning.

Originally, they are accomplices in trumping up the "Fifth Republic" through the "Dec. 12 army purge coup" together with Chun Doo Hwan.

They are also accomplices who share the criminal history with Chun Doo Hwan's clan in wrongdoings, too.

As they are inseparably bound by the same lot, the south Korean authorities, while advertising that there will be no "sanctuary" in the "eradication of

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DPRK, USSR FMs Sign Exchange Plan

Moscow November 17 (KCNA) – A plan of exchange for 1989-1990 between the ministries of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow on Nov. 16.

It was signed by Li In Gyu, vice minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and Igor Rogachyov, vice minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

U.S. Flies U-2 above MDL

The U.S. continues its aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, the KCNA reported on Nov. 24, quoting a military source.

In November, the U.S. let the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly in the sky above the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) almost every day, committing espionage acts against the northern half of Korea.

Moreover, the U.S. brought the early warning plane "E-3 A" to south Korea from a U.S. base overseas on several occasions for a patrol duty and aerial espionage.

Seminars on President Kim Il Sung's Works Held Abroad

"Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism under the Revolutionary Banner of Juche," a report made by President Kim Il Sung at a meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK has been studied and disseminated in various countries.

The work was reported by over 170 kinds of news media in more than 60 countries of the world during the last two months since its publication.

It was repeatedly reported by the Pakistani paper Pakistan Times, the Ghanaian paper the Ghanaian Times, the Portuguese paper Diarid of Lisboa, the Anta News Agency of Madagascar, television broadcasting of Zimbabwe and many other foreign publications and reported by Cuban, Democratic Yemeni, Egyptian, Burkina Faso and other foreign papers and televisions.

Meanwhile, seminars on the work were held in India, Zimbabwe, Mali, Peru, Portugal and many others countries and public figures of various circles issued talks after studying the work.

The Zimbabwean Youth Center for the Study of Kimilsungism in his report at the seminar said:

In his work Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward strategic tasks to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism and gave a scientific exposition of many theoretical and practical questions arising in their fulfilment.

By advancing the theory on the transforming of nature, people and society Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed an immortal feat in the development of the theory on the building of communism.

The chairman of the Malagasy Institute for the Study of the Juche-based Idea on Literature and Art in his talk noted that the work of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is a programmatic work which scientifically indicates the road to socialism and communism and a historical work which puts forward strategic and tactical policies to be firmly maintained on this road and gives comprehensive elucidation of the questions of principle in realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea and a global independence.

The chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania stressed that the work is powerfully inspiring the world people in their struggle for socialist construction and for independence against imperialism as it is run through with the revolutionary stand of accomplishing the cause of the Chajusong of the popular masses under the revolutionary banner of Juche.

Other seminars on the work were held by:

- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Paola Club of the Malta Labour Party;
- The Theory and Practice Center of Kimilsungism in Zimbabwe;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Langjia, Central Africa;
- The Malian Second Group for the Study of Kimilsungism, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania;
- The Group for the Study of Kimilsungism and the Center for the Study of the Juche Farming Method of the Loumbila Farm of Burkina Faso.
- The members of the Indian Intellectuals Society for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- The Indian Society for the Study of the Juche Philosophy;
- The Malian Pottery Factory Group for the Study of Kimilsungism Issaka Traore;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Central African Republic;
- The Group of Central African Youth for the Study of Kimilsungism;
- The Society for the Scientific Study of Self-Reliance of the Delhi University of India;
- The Makonde Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Chinhoyi, Zimbabwe;
- The Peruvian Center for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung;
- The Malian First Group for the Study of Kimilsungism;
- The Groups for the Study of Kimilsungism in Amadora, Cacem and Lisbon, Portugal;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Friendship Textile Mill in Tanzania;
- The Morondera, Zimbabwe, Center for the Study of Kimilsungism;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Lillehammer, Norway;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania; and
- The Murewa, Zimbabwe, Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Seminars on his work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" were held by;

- The Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy and the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association;
- The Juche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India;
- The Society for the Scientific Study of Self-Reliance of the Delhi University; and
- The Sierra Leonean Study Group of the Independent Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seminars on his work "Let Us Uphold Chajusong" were held by:

- The Alcantara, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism;
- The Carcabelos, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism; and
- The Cacem, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism.

Seminars on his work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" were held by:

- The Alingsas Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung and the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Chileans;
- The Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung in Switzerland; and
- The Swiss Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Seminars on his work "Thesis on Socialist Education" were held by: The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania.

Joint Seminars on Secretarial Work Held In For. Countries

Joint seminars of Juche idea study organizations on "Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, were recently held in Tanzania, Pakistan, Nepal, Sweden, Guyana and the Congo.

Introduced here are those seminars held in Tanzania, Pakistan, Nepal and Sweden.

Tanzania

A joint seminar of Juche idea study organizations on the work was sponsored by the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of the Juche Idea Study Groups in Dar-es-Salaam on Nov. 10.

The chief of the Group for the Study of Juche Idea of the Tanzania Society of Science and Technology said in his report:

Today the world's progressive people are struggling to realize Chajusong.

The U.S. imperialists are wielding a nuclear weapon in one hand and moneybag in the other to obliterate the struggle of the world's progressive people and Chajusong. Contemporary imperialism is bluffing and fighting tooth and nail. This is a last-ditch effort on the point of ruin and the doom of imperialism is an inexorable law of the development of history.

The work is of momentous historical significance for it clearly expounds the inevitability of the fall of imperialism.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in his work scientifically elucidated the superiority of socialism and the certainty of its victory and imbued the world's revolutionary people with a conviction of victory.

If socialist countries and anti-imperialist independent forces struggle in firm unity, the doom of imperialism will be hastened.

Pakistan

A joint seminar of the Juche idea study organizations on the work was recently held in Karachi, Pakistan.

Javed Ansari, chairman of the Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism of Youth in Karachi, Pakistan, said in his speech:

The work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is an immortal classical work which gave a scientific exposition of how the people of the developing countries and the world's revolutionary people should live and struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggressive and predatory manoeuvres and carve out their own destiny independently. His idea on defending Chajusong and living independently is the guiding compass for the peoples of all the progressive countries the world over including the developing countries to uphold without fail in their struggle.

Akber Abas, chief of the Nazimabad, Pakistan, Youth Group for the Study of Kimilsungism, noted in his speech: In his work the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il not only gave a scientific elucidation of the nature of imperialism but also clarified the contradiction of capitalism.

Today the imperialist powers are aligned with each other to maintain their position but the contradictions among them are growing acute as the days go by.

The DPRK is marching forward dynamically along the road of socialism and communism as a country independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence in defiance of any threat and blackmail by the imperialists.

The developing countries should follow the examples of Korea.

Nepal

A seminar on the work was held recently at the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association in Nepal.

In his speech the vice chairman of the association said that the new work of Secretary Kim Jong Il is a programmatic work which should be deeply studied and carried into practice by us.

It is a revolutionary work which gives scientific exposition of the essence of modern imperialism and law of its downfall and puts forward fighting tasks of the progressive people of the world.

By giving scientific exposition of the absolute superiority of socialism and the certainty of its victory, it gives powerful weapons of struggle to the progressive people of the world who are fighting to defend Chajusong.

It indicates principles to be adhered to by socialist countries, communist and workers' parties in strengthening their unity, gives a guiding compass to strengthen the unity of anti-imperialist, independent forces and thus gives correct answers to the questions of principles arising in the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Sweden

The Stockholm Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Sweden held a seminar on the Secretary Kim Jong Il's work recently.

The chief of the Stockholm Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Sweden in his speech at the seminar said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in his work made the most correct estimation of the present situation.

His work clearly elucidates the vicious nature and crafty method of domination and plunder of contemporary imperialism.

Under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a great thinker and theoretician, the Korean people are marching forward the road of socialism and communism without the slightest deviation and Korea has become the beacon of hope for the revolutionary people the world over.

Seminar on Juche Idea in Madagascar

A seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Toamasina over Nov. 3-5 under the sponsorship of the Toamasina Provincial Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutinary Charter of Madagascar and the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.

In his congratulatory speech at the seminar the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Toamasina Province, Madagascar, said that the Juche idea is an immortal idea highly praised by the world people.

Noting that the study of the Juche idea makes it possible for us to find a correct way to successfully implement the socialist revolutionary charter of Madagascar, he stressed: If they want to take the lead in implementing the revolutionary charter, all the people in Toamasina Province should deeply study the Juche idea.

Then the coordinating chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution explained the philosophical principle of the Juche idea.

In his keynote report, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Toamasina City No.1, Toamasina Province, Madagascar, said: The economy continues to develop only in Korea at a time when the world is now undergoing a serious economic crisis. This is because the Korean people rely on their own efforts in everything under the banner of the Juche idea.

Successes in New 200-Day Campaign

Industrial establishments and farmers across the DPRK are creating a great upsurge in production in the new 200-day campaign.

According to data available, the last 50 days witnessed an increase of 11 percent in the output of coal and prop timber, 34 percent in phosphate fertilizer and 22 percent in cement above the corresponding period of last year in North Pyongan Province.

In this period, 86 units in South Hwanghae Province hit their yearly targets ahead of time by making a dynamic general advance.

During the first 30 days of the new 200-day campaign which was newly started in September, the coal miners under the Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex increased the output of coal 49 percent, capital tunnelling 24 percent, preparatory tunnelling 71 percent and slanting pit construction 51 percent as against the same period of last year, according to a KCNA report on Nov. 23.

Here are some successes recently achieved in the campaign:

Roadbed Building of Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway Completed

The roadbed building has been completed for the Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway now under construction.

The soldiers in charge of the project have removed hundreds of thousand cubic metres of earth and rock and built retaining walls of over 20,000 square metres and rubble work of over 49,000 square metres in less than a year since the start of the construction.

They successfully carried out big blastings for blowing more than 50,000 cubic metres of earth each time on 120 occasions at construction sites to lay an excellent roadbed of hundreds of *ri*.

They introduced more than 280 new technical innovation proposals and building methods through a vigorous mass technical innovation drive and successfully ensured the speed and quality of the roadbed building.

During the roadbed construction the soldiers of the People's Army laid out 2.2 million square metres of green belts and planted hundreds of thousands of trees on both sides of the roadbed and nearby slopes and rezoned 150 hectares of land to make the roadbed and the landscape look more beautiful.

Meanwhile, the People's Army soldiers in charge of the project of bridges have already constructed eleven bridges through the new 200-day campaign and are vigorously working to build the remaining bridges in a short span of time.

Construction of Sunchon Vinalon Complex Stepped Up

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a gigantic chemical industrial centre, is being stepped up at a fast speed.

In the last one year the builders erected 270 buildings including vinalon and carbide units by carrying out earth work of 2,400,000 cubic metres, concrete tamping of 240,000 cubic metres, assembling project of 52,000 tons of equipment and steel structures and 1,360 kilometre long plumbing.

The builders of the vinalon unit constructed 70 buildings and assembled equipment weighing 18,000 tons and steel structures weighing 17,000 tons in the last one year by introducing new construction methods.

The builders of the carbide unit have built several carbide and lime kilns and finished the projects of 1 dust-absorbing system No.1 and the acetylene-producing and gas-detecting system far ahead of schedule.

Builders of the methanol unit have built to methanol rectifying towers above 50 metres high.

The builders of the raw materials and fuel unit have started producing steam at No.1 75 ton boiler and dried and kindled No.2 boiler. They are now successfully building a large shaft kiln.

Construction of Pyongyang Int'l Cinema House Progresses Fast

The construction of the Pyongyang International Cinema House, one of the buildings for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, is being accelerated on a full-fledged scale.

More than 93 percent of the whole project has been carried out.

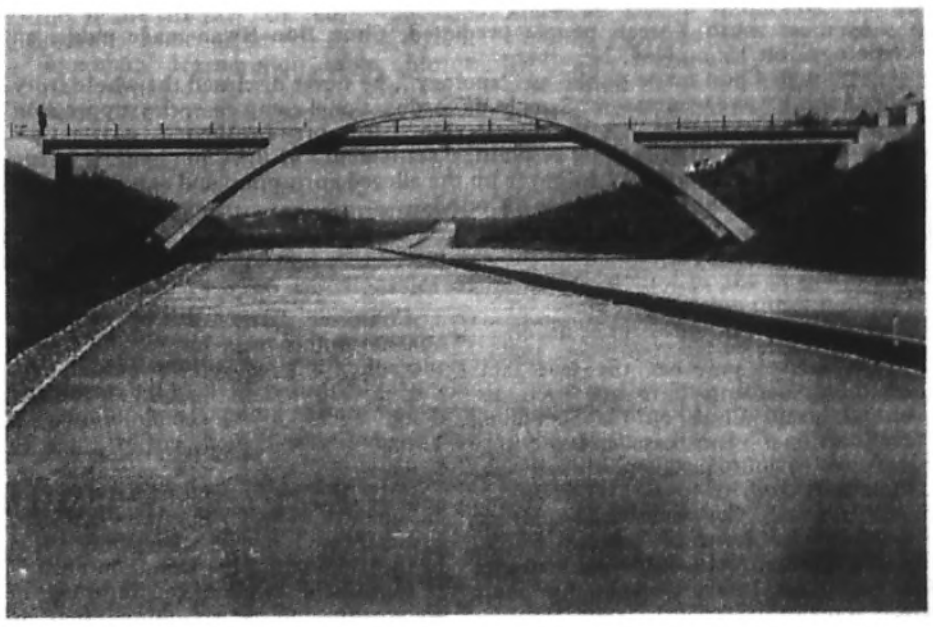
By topping their daily quotas by 30 percent, the builders aim at completing main parts of the architecture by the end of November. They have wrought hither-to unknown miracles in the construction of the modern combined stage 33 meters in depth and 73 meters in length. They introduced a new construction method lifting work efficiency 20 times in erecting gypsum pillars of the central hall.

Outdoor pavement, land rezoning and gardening have been carried out by 85 percent.

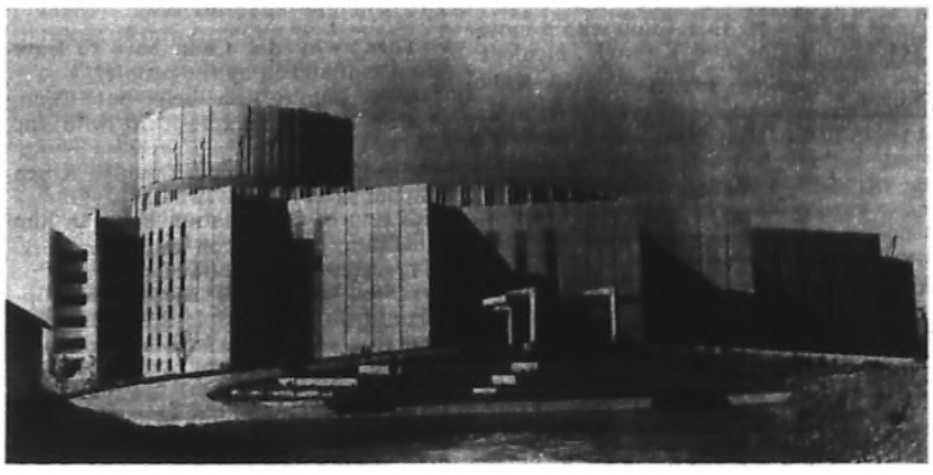
The builders developed various kinds of new finishing building materials and manufactured for themselves 3,000 wing-style radiators of good quality by securing presses and plating equipment, thus making a breakthrough in curtailing the construction period three months.

The international cinema house 170 meters in length and 125 meters in width has 3,100 seats and more than 610 rooms. Beside 2,000-seat, 600-seat, 300-seat, and 100-seat cinema halls, the house has a 50-seat preview room, a translation broadcasting room, a superimposed dialogue editing room, various rehearsal rooms, a video audience room, a telex room, and public service facilities which are equipped flawlessly.

Stage pieces, concert, opera and drama can also be performed in the cinema house.



Roadbed building completed for Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway.



The construction site of the Pyongyang International Cinema House.

Account Settlement and Income Distribution

This year's farming has been summed up and a large income distributed on cooperative farms in different parts of the DPRK.

The cooperative farm, Kangso District, Nampo, has fulfilled the yearly plan for grain production at 101 percent by doing a good farming as demanded by the Juche method of farming despite a long spell of unfavorable weather such as rare drought and high temperature.

The cooperative farm has made a big progress in other sectors of agriculture, too. The production plan of meat has been overfulfilled by 19.2 percent, fruit by 0.3 percent and vegetables by 5.8 percent.

The farm reaped over 8 tons of rice per hectare on an average and 9.24 tons of maize from the fields under water-jetting irrigation.

On Nov. 13 the farm held an account settlement and income distribution meeting and shared out a large amount of grain and cash to each household.

A part of the vinalon district of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

Truth Is Still Behind Curtain

As most south Korean people predicted, Chun Doo Hwan made public an "apology" on TV on Nov. 23.

Although Chun made public an "apology", he never disclosed the whole story about the Kwangju massacre, Samchong reeducational camp case, the suppression of journalists and other "crimes," just saying "I feel sorry for them."

Roh, who has been seeking a "political settlement" of the Chun issue, is trying to exploit this opportunity to cover up the alleged corruption and scandals under the "Fifth Republic" and stabilize his rule.

Students, citizens and opposition figures struggle against riot police on a Seoul street on Nov. 19.

Marchers demand the arrest of Chun and his wife. (Hankook Ilbo Nov. 20)

Excuse

"It grieves me that the true facts of these incidents have not been disclosed," said Chun on the Samchong reeducational camp case and the suppression of journalists and human right violations.

"Especially, the tragic incident which occurred in Kwangju in May 1980 is the most unfortunate in our national history and I feel pain in my heart whenever I think of it."

It is unbelievable to hear such words from the man who took power by force of arms through military coups and the Kwangju massacre.

Did he change his mind?

It is no other than Chun who is most responsible for the Kwangju incident in which some 2,000 civilians were killed.

The killer must be sent for a trial.

Money

"I cannot but confess honestly that the political fund was something I could not avoid collecting. After I became president, especially as president of the ruling party, I came to know the fact that I needed much money to maintain the party and win the elections. ... In particular, the more heated presidential and parliamentarian elections become, the more political funds are spent, no matter whether we are a ruling or an opposition parties."

It is fresh in our memory that last year's presidential election, the DJP bribed people to buy vote and it is said that the money spent for the bribes reached 300-500 billion won (PK, No.1,361).

At that time Kim Dae Jung said, "The election budget of the ruling party amounts to 1,000 billion won," quoting a "reliable source."

As for the parliamentary election in April this year, it was called a "corrupt election." (Hankook Ilbo Ilbo, Apr. 27)

Chun said that he held in his hands 13.9 billion won as the balance of political fund he had used as president of the ruling party.

Where did the money come from?

Was he keeping a hen that laid golden eggs?

A Japanese expert on Korean affairs says that the money spent for the elections came from foundations including Saemaul and Ilhae. It is said that many jaebol or conglomerates were forced to make large amounts of donations to these foundations.

Chun said, "The assets of my family consist of this main house which Iuse, the annex where my two married sons live, a 200 pyong land-lot in Sochodong, a 34 pyong condominium in Yongpyong and membership cards in two golf courses.

"My financial assets comprises 1.9 billion won, which I registered with the government administration ministry in 1983, and 400 million won in interest."

Chun said that he had returned all his wealth, but it is rumored that he still holds money in the Bank of Switzerland and he had bought real estate in Australia and in the U.S.

Power Game

Then, why did Chun have to leave Seoul as if kicked by the people?

Why didn't Roh help put Chun, though he became president with the help of Chun?

"That's the problem," said a Korea watcher here, "Roh wants to draw a clear line of demarcation between him and Chun, though Roh and Chun worked together to seize power.

So he made full use of this opportunity to give people the impression that Roh is different from Chun and that he really intends to democratize the society.

As for Chun, who doesn't want to be a scapegoat, he still holds a trump card.

That is Roh's responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and his 'victory' in the presidential election.

As Lee Hui Song, chief martial law administrator at the Kwangju massacre time, confessed at the national assembly panel on Nov. 18, Roh, then chief of the 9th division, moved the division from the front line to Seoul without permission to help Chun's coup d'etat.

If Chun makes public the true facts of the Kwangju massacre, Roh should lose office and be punished by the people like Chun.

In the last year's presidential election period, it was said that Roh's expense for the campaign is coming from Chun's foundations including Saemaul and Ilhae.

But having a trump card in his hand, Chun couldn't be bullish because he saw how Park Jung Hee had to end his 'career' as president in 1979.

So he had to make a compromise and leave Seoul in return for his safety. Predictably Roh made a public statement to ask people for Chun's pardon on Nov. 26."

Opposition's Reaction

After Chun's statement, Kim Dae Jung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said, "together with the people we will carefully watch the reaction of president Roh Tae Woo to Chun's apology and his follow-up measures to settle the political situation in the country, "I think he is still hiding his assets both at home and abroad," on Nov. 23.

He demanded Roh investigate Chun's involvement in scandals without physically detaining him.

Kim Young Sam's Reunification Democratic Party said Chun's personal apology does not solve any lingering suspicions about his misdeeds and reiterated its position that the assembly should continue its probe by setting up a special team of prosecutors to disclose the truth behind the corruption and irregularities of Chun's seven-year rule.

RDP spokesman Suh Chung Won said in a statement that the government must restore the honor of those government employees dismissed in the 1980 purification drive and that due financial compensations should be made for them after the truth is revealed.

He said that RDP president Kim Young Sam will clarify the RDP's official position in connection with Chun's apology before Nov. 24 after guaging public opinion.

Students are still demanding the arrest of Chun.

Some 500 students handed leaflets to citizens which read "Arrest Chun Doo Hwan" and urged people to attend a rally in Seoul to demand the arrest of Chun and his wife, according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 19.

Earlier, some 200 students held a rally and marched through Seoul streets peacefully.

On Nov. 19, some 20,000 people including students, citizens and opposition figures gathered and held a meeting to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja, according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 20.

At the rally, they resolved to demand 1) arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja and 2) resignation of Roh Tae Woo who is as responsible for corruption cases.

They also resolved that the opposition parties do not compromise with the ruling party on the Kwangju massacre, according to the paper.

Many other rallies, demonstrations and struggels were reported as of Nov. 24.

According to an opinion poll by Choon-ang Ilbo dated Nov. 24, 46.7% of the respondents said that they were not satisfied with Chun's apology or Chun didn't tell the truth.

Of them, 68.2% said that investigation of Chun's corruption cases should be continued.

It is highly unlikely that people will end their demand for Chun's arrest and a thorough investigation into various irregularities and scandals and other issues with two statements by Roh and Chun.

Teachers Struggle for True Education

Primary, middle and high school teachers of 14 cities and provinces who belong to the National Teachers Congress, on Nov. 20 held a rally and demanded the revision of evil education laws and respect for the three rights of labor, according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 22.

According to the paper, teachers held a "national teachers' conference to win democratic education laws for the true education."

In a resolution, teachers opposed evil education laws and demanded democratic education laws for the education, three labor rights of teachers, election of principals and set term for them, rights to vote at teachers' meetings, guarantee of the status of private school teachers, abolition of the state textbook system and of discrimination between state and private schools, the paper said.

After the rally, teachers divided into six groups and distributed some 100,000 leaflets, according to the paper.

Farmers' Anger Flares Up

Some 10,000 farmers of the Catholic Farmers Union and 16 other organizations on Nov. 17 held a rally on Yowi Island to demand the government stop opening the market, according to the Hankok Ilbo dated Nov. 18.

According to the paper, they held a "farmers' rally to oppose import of the crops and stock products and to demand payment of the crop deliveries."

In their resolution, they said, "Ten million farmers oppose the opening of our farm products market which has been opened under the U.S. imperialists' pressure," and asserted, "Farmers' struggle this time to demand payment of the crop deliveries and oppose the opening of the market is their last struggle for their right to live," the paper said.

They also demanded retraction of the government's plan to import 39,000 tons of beef and restraction of the government's plan to raise the price of rice 19.3%, according to the paper.

After the rally, they marched the street wearing headbands reading "Against import of foreign crops and stock farm products!" and carrying placards reading "Arrest and punish Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja and confiscate their illegally accumulated wealth," the paper said.

Some 10,000 farmers parade on a Seoul street on Nov. 17.

Placards read "Against opening farm products markets!" (Hankook Ilbo Nov. 18)

Noises Beneath the Gladiator's Net

By Steve Young

The foreign press has been at pains to depict anti-Americanism as the almost exclusive concern of radical student groups in South Korea. This portrayal is now being re-examined in the light of more recent rumblings of discontent from far more diverse sections of Korean society than have hitherto received the attention of the media.

In many quarters the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is felt to be perpetrating the idea of the two Koreas as arch rivals locked forever into an insoluble adversity. Remove U.S. military personnel from the peninsula reason some, and one of the most resistant blocks to reunification will be overcome. Any proposals or initiatives for reunification will be overshadowed by the presence of U.S. forces associated in many peoples minds with past military governments.

The notion that America assures culpability for the North-South split in the first place is now gaining ground. The demands for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korean soil is seen by many as a pre-condition of national reunification. As the belief that America shares considerable blame for the partition of the country takes hold along with the idea that it has somehow connived to slow down reunification, it is only natural that anti-American feelings should now be on the upswing. Fundamental changes in peoples attitudes have sprung from the growing realization that the American presence in the peninsula is not an irreversible situation.

While protesters in September flung firebombs into Seoul's U.S. army headquarters and the police were arresting students near the base for distributing leaflets bearing embittered slogans like "Punish the Yankees", much of the public was on the brink of a further step in re-evaluating its personal feelings towards the presence of America in their midst.

The South Korean government is clearly alarmed by the recent softening of the South Korean peoples traditionally embattled stance towards the Soviet Union and the growing interest and admiration for the country. The government has had to do some pretty rapid backpedaling as its initial endorsement by its officials of strong public denunciation of both NBC network and the conduct of some American teammembers at the Olympics, unexpectedly turned into the stirrings of pro-Soviet sentiment. Horrified members of government alarmed by the viewing publics favourable reaction to Russian team members and by a kindling of interest in Soviet matters has had to redouble its efforts to regain the publics support for the South Korea-American alliance. While it may still be true to say that Mikhail Gorbachev's earnest efforts at perestroika may win more allies for the Soviets than the Bolshoi Ballet's recent appearance in Seoul, the presence of actual Russian competitors at the Olympics has greatly enhanced the public image of a country hitherto only known through means of state propaganda. The Soviets impeccably courteous and dignified conduct during the Games is being compared in many places with the insensitive behaviour of some of the American team members. America's notorious lapses of etiquette enraged many South Koreans who may have held neutral or even favourable opinions about that country. America's public image in the minds of the average Korean took an unexpected turn for the worst as various news reports materialised during the Games.

A harbinger of the imminent outrage came in September when two American teenagers, both sons of military personnel stationed in Seoul, allegedly attacked a pregnant woman waiting alone for her husband to return from work. The publics indignation was only eclipsed by its incredulity at now such an incident could have taken place in a host country such as South Korea. The illwill which this incident sparked was further compounded by the antics of American team members as they entered clowning and cajoling into the opening ceremony of the Games. NBC's coverage of an altercation that erupted in a boxing ring over a decision against a South Korean fighter was almost universally condemned. Had NBC been more fair and square in their dealings with events that marred the Olympics they might have given wider cover to the case of Troy Daldey and fellow swimmers and coach whom the police detained on suspicion of removing a statuette from a hotel nightclub. The arrest of a U.S. runner for attacking a taxi fuelled further protest from ordinary South Koreans everywhere. The near unanimity of Koreans on this issue was underscored by the flood of critical mail and telephone calls to leading newspapers. A prelude to the publics bitter reaction was one newspaper's criticism of U.S. embassy staff who attempted to bar Korean reporters from remaining within the police station to monitor the incident. The paper later reported a U.S. staff member shouting "Get out of here" to waiting reporters. This ludicrously inappropriate remark only lubricated further criticism and suspicions of America's high and mighty stance in the peninsula.

The crudely beligerent but increasingly more visible slogan "Yankee Go Home" has found its way onto more than just street walls. Some cinemas in Seoul this month have seen such messages as this and the newer "Drive Out American Films" daubed on their walls in protest against the government's concession to allow the independent distribution of U.S. pictures with South Korea. The first U.S. movie to be openly screened in this way, the ironically titled "Fatal Attraction", has been seen in some quarters as the first step thirty cinema houses took part last month in a one day strike supported by opposition parties and various dissident groups opposing an unchecked invasion of South Korean film markets.

South Korean farmers like their Japanese counterparts have sternly protested the liberalization of agricultural products on almost every front. The bitterness of Japanese farmers who last year theatrically incinerated a U.S. manufactured tractor comes vividly to mind this month in an incident which took place in the southern city of Andong in South Korea in which a large contingent of farmers took to the streets with placards inciting the government to "Drive Out Yankees". Clearly these rural sentiments have been further inflamed by the high visibility of America's large force deployed in the peninsula.

The gladatorial net which America has flung over the traditionally resistant and proudly self-reliant peninsula is not of course, limited to South Korea alone. Voices are being raised elsewhere not only in the vast Pacific Rim area, against America's attempts to entrammel nations within its formidable global network. The Philippines is a case in point. There are those who surmise that the islands may not have been invaded and devastated in World War II had it not been for the provocative presence of U.S. troops stationed there at the time. And although that governments strategy up to the time of the rencent accord seems to have been to console itself by trying to extort an almost scandalously high cost for the privilege of quartering troops there, there are increasingly vocal numbers of consciense-wracked Filipinos not prepared to be mollified by security guarantees or the U.S. dollar.

A recent visit by a U.S. representative to politically troubled Burma was also revealing. Although a scenario for American involvement in the region was never at any time touched upon, the representative was explicite enough to say that his visit was motivated by the desire to see how best American interests could be served in the region. Economic degeneration aside, Burma has managed to remain gloriously isolated and therefore uninvolved in the upheavals and perfidies of the outside world. It hasn't even aligned itself with the non-aligned. The ears of the politically uninstructed Burmese, for the most part, seem closed to the warning signs and inferences to be found in the rhetoric or even casual asides of American officials.

The question still remains to be answered whether the numerous sources of instability in East-Asia in particular can best be served by the ideologies of distant powers, or whether the growing prosperity and confidence of the region will see the start of an era that stresses greater self-reliance and sovereignty in resolving its own conflicts and disputes.

The Japan-U.S. security arrangement is also the target of U.S. criticism. Japan's determination to resist greater military expenditure and commitment and to concentrate on being a major economic power is widely supported in the country but is a policy which has many detractors in America's corridors of power.

Pressure groups within America have made some headway but essentially little substantial progress has been made since President Carter undertook a promise to withdraw troops from South Korea in a presidential campaign in 1975. Unlike the more problematic Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan which is fraught with geopolitical imponderables, a U.S. pullout from South Korea would almost certainly be a more orderly affair. By and large the impetus for the reduction of America's 43,000 odd troops has come from the Democratic and not the Republican camp. The hard and fast politics of right wing members of Congress have in effect nipped in the bud any more liberal voices that might have been raised against the policies of the current administration.

One significant factor however, effecting future policy may be the Pentagon's budgetry considerations, not only regarding South Korea but its other military liabilities worldwide. South Korea watchers however, have not been slow to point out that beyond this possible trend lie, like deadly reefs of a half chartered sea, a world of waste implications. The U.S. in an endeavour to cope with its monstrous fiscal and trade deficits may well try to minimalise its overseas budgets. Bilateral military ties between South Korea and Japan and a massively increased budgetry contribution from the two countries may well be the order of the day with the U.S. already making strong overtures towards Japan to shoulder a greater security role in Asia. Talk of American troop reduction or even elimination could very well force the habitually intractable Japanese to reconsider its defense stance in the region and allocate substantially more than its current slightly more than 1% GNP ceiling. America is unlikely to relinquish its influence in the area altogether if it can help it. It may seek instead, and is indeed beginning to do so, to remain the principal architect of security policy in the region while at the same time urging other nations like South Korea and Japan to foot the bill.

There are those however, for whom the wellsprings of anti-American feeling have been formed by painstakingly retracing paths through the half-lit corridors of modern history. One vital question still remains hanging in the air only partially answered. Did America act to defend the peninsula against Soviet "aggression" or was the region condemned to partition because the U.S. sought to advance a move in the great cold war game of those years? Some Koreans are grimly dissecting the past in an effort to confirm the darker, more suspect version of history, going as far to assert that the U.S. were the arch culprits who should now acknowledge and shoulder the main responsibility for dividing the peninsula at the end of World War II. An increasingly popular account by revisionist historians runs something like this. As the two superpowers locked ideological horns and sought to confine each other's expansionist ambitions the Korean peninsula became in effect the sacrificial offering that would placate the two superpowers and demarcate the new boundaries of the cold war as they were drawn up around the world. As one opposition leader in South Korea has astutely remarked: "The ideological confrontation with the North is not of our own making, but the byproduct of politics between the United States and the U.S.S.R."

Undoubtably the U.S. Occupation Forces between 1945 and 1948 and the U.S. military's endorsement of right wing anti-communist groups, reminiscent of those involved in Senator McCarthy's witch hunts a decade later, caused wide-spread resentment among a people who had hoped to be autonomous in a way that they had always striven to be against adversaries in the past.

Some have gone as far as implicating the U.S. forces in the military repression which have gone on in South Korea; a link which goes back to the U.S.'s training and rearmament of South Korea's forces during the Korean War.

It is this very link between U.S. military personnel and the S.K. forces which has supplied one of the prime basis for anti-American sentiment – the bitter resentment unleased upon the U.S. concerning the May 1980 Kwangju uprising. Many Koreans see America as morally implicated in the deaths of many of their countrymen, citing the fact that the American commander has the final operation control of forces in the event of an invasion or similarly violent military paroxism or incident. America's failure to accurately monitor events and intervene beforehand has damned them in the eyes of many Koreans. A widely held belief in America's culpability over the Kwangju tragedy and an enduring sense of being the victims of a political treachery that tore the nation asunder, has lent added credibility to the recent trend towards historical re-evaluation. One thing which is for certain is that America's role in Korea's past and present has never been more keenly questiond.

When the dust settles on the recent spate of anti-American related incidents as it surely will, one thing undoubtably remaining will be a broader consensus of opinion among South Koreans everywhere and a more vehement call for national self-determination.

Students burn the Stars and Stripes to protest against the single-handedly held Olympics on Sep. 20. (Reuter-UPI)

Steve Young is an American free-lance writer based in Hong Kong.

Rodong Sinmun Commentaries

On Founding of Palestinian State

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Nov. 21 noted that the founding of an independent Palestinian state is the shining fruition of the protracted righteous struggle of the Palestinian people and resistance fighters led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In a signed commentary the paper went on:

The foundation of the independent Palestinian state is a heavy blow at the Zionists who are trying to place the soil of Palestine under their permanent occupation, make the people their colonial slaves and, further, build a "great empire of Israel" in the Arab world.

The Zionists, regarding the birth of the Palestinian state as a thorn in the flesh, are manoeuvring to put their occupied Arab lands under their permanent control, far from withdrawing from there, and intensifying their brutal fascist suppression of the Palestinian people.

The Israeli occupationists must stop at once the suppression of the Palestinian people and get out of their occupied Arab lands, and the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and the territorial integrity should be guaranteed.

Positively supporting as ever the just revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people, we wish them greater success in their struggle to consolidate the position of the newly proclaimed independent state, achieve territorial integrity and completely restore their lost legitimate national rights.

On U.S.'s Anti-Libyan Campaign

The U.S. allegation that Libya is building a chemical weaponry factory is a baseless, sheer lie and fabrication, said Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 17 in a commentary.

As repeatedly clarified by Libya, the factory which is being built in Libya is not a chemical weaponry factory, but a pharmaceutical plant, the paper said, adding: The U.S. anti-Libyan campaign is a trick to invent a new excuse to commit one more terrorism against Libya.

The author of the commentary said:

The United States is now trying to repeat terrorism under a new pretext of the building of a "chemical weaponry factory".

Nobody should be nervous about the building of pharmaceutical plant in Libya, much less, shamelessly challenging Libya, taking issue with it. Nevertheless, the United States is launching an anti-Libyan campaign. This shows that it is making persistent efforts to prevent the independent development of Libya at any cost and fly the blood-stained Stars and Stripes over this country as in the past.

The U.S. anti-Libyan campaign reminds one of a thief crying stop thief.

It is none other than the United States that is getting feverish in the production of chemical weapons. It has the biggest arsenal of chemical weaponry in the world and the U.S. is the chieftain who killed the greatest number of people by chemical weapons.

Chongryun Hits Chun's Apology as Farce

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) in a statement issued on Nov. 24 denounced Chun Doo Hwan's televised apology as a farce, which he was forced to make on Nov. 23 amidst growing criticisms from a broad spectrum of south Korean people against his and his family's wrongdoings committed during his seven-year rule.

The statement says:

Chun Doo Hwan's apology made public on Nov. 23 is not of a kind which would help bring to light the wrongdoings committed by Chun's family under the military fascist system, but a farce which was intended to hush up the wrongdoings and commit a fraud upon the public.

It is Roh Tae Woo who produced this deceptive "apology" farce in an attempt to cover Chun from severe public censure under the pretext of a "political settlement" and "political pardon."

Roh Tae Woo helped Chun usurp power serving as his right hand man under U.S. control and played a greater role to maintain the dictatorial regime.

Noting that Roh Tae Woo was able to climb the ladder of success to become president as a reward for his services to Chun and embezzled a large sum of money as an accomplice in the wrongdoings Chun and his family committed, the statement said that the Roh Tae Woo group should make clear the crimes Chun's family committed and be sternly punished by the south Korean people.

Relief Fund to Nicaragua

Sin Sang Dae, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and representatives of the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan and the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan called at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tokyo on Nov. 16 and handed over a relief fund from Koreans in Japan to Ambassador Jorge Huezo Castrillo in connection with damage caused by hurricane Joan in late October.

The hurricane Joan, which left at least 100 people dead in its week-long rampage in late October across the southeast Caribbean, crossed the Central American isthmus and moved over to the Pacific Ocean, where it redubbed Tropical Storm Miriam.

Joan, which brought the greatest catastrophe to the country in many years, has left some 300,000 homeless and 50 people dead across the nation of 2.2 million.

Earlier, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent relief goods to the government of the Republic of Nicaragua in connection with the damage by the hurricane.

Chongryun Brief News

Korean Banking System Greets 35th Birthday

A meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan took place on Nov. 22 in Tokyo.

Present on the occasion were Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), other Chongryun officials and persons concerned.

The Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, founded in 1953 as a banking system for Korean residents in Japan, has now 38 associations and 175 branches throughout Japan.

At the meeting Chairman Han Duk Su delivered a congratulatory speech. He was followed by President Choi O Sok of the society.

In his report Mr. Choi summed up the activities of the society in the past 35 years as a national financial association for Koreans here and noted that the society will develop its activity onto higher stage so as to contribute to the financial welfare of Koreans here.

Korean Student Successful at Oratorical Contest

A Korean junior high school student has achieved excellent results at a recent oratorical contest held in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Yun Sun Hui, a third-year female student of the Kanagawa Korean Junior High School, won the "Excellent Prize" at the contest. The prize was the highest prize second only to the "Most Excellent Prize".

Some 30 participants vied with each other at the contest after passing preliminary contests in which some 380 students participated.

Many persons concerned gathered at a meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan.

UN Environment Prize Awarded to DPRK Official

Song Hak Su, director of the Forestry Management Office of Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province, has been awarded a "World 500" Environment Protection Prize in accordance with a decision of the Executive Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme, the KCNA reported on Nov. 11.

"World 500" Environment Protection Prizes are awarded by the United Nations Environment Programme to institutions, organizations and individuals that have distinguished themselves in environment protection work.

The prize was awarded to him at a ceremony held at the People's Palace of Culture on Nov. 10, the report said.

Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi, Director of the General Bureau of Land Management Cho Yong Nam and other officials concerned were present on the occasion.

Resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Korea Carl Wiberg and foreign correspondents were also present.

At the ceremony, the prize was awarded to Song Hak Su who has greatly contributed to beautifying the natural environment of the country by rearranging over 30,000 hectares of forests and creating new rich forest resources over the past 40-odd years, upholding the policy of afforestation and water conservancy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the report said.

Top Soviet Orchestra Performs in DPRK

Hot on the heels of the Soviet Uzbek Dance Troupe which performed in the DPRK on Oct. 23 and 24, the Leningrad National Symphony Orchestra gave a premiere on Nov. 16 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

In addition to working people and artists in the city, the performance was watched by Vice Minister of Culture and Art Kim Jong Ho and some other officials who had played a part in the preparations for this musical extravaganza.

A group of Soviet diplomats, including the ambassador to Korea, Gennadi Bartoshevich, also attended the concert.

The highly appreciative audience was treated to a superb rendition of Prokofiev's First Piano Concerto followed by a moving interpretation of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony which brought home the strong emotions and warm love that the Soviet people have for their country.

Also on Nov. 22 and 23, the Soviet symphony orchestra performed in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province. The artists started the performance with the Korean orchestral music "A Girl on the Swing" and skilfully played excellent Soviet musical works.

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

This is a continuation of the series of "Famous Figures of the Past in Korea." Figures to be introduced over several times are women who left their names on Korean history. There are many outstanding women including heroic women, intelligent women, chaste women, wise mothers and beautiful women in Korean history as in the histories of other countries.

The first part of this series deals with the talented painter whose name is Shin Sa Im Dang.

Talented Painter, Shin Sa Im Dang

In July 1392 Li Song Gye destroyed the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) and ascended the throne. He changed the name of the country to "Choson" (Korea) and transferred the capital from Kaesong to Seoul. This was the start of the Li Dynasty (1392-1910).

Women's standard morality in the Li Dynasty was "gracefulness." Of course, this morality was enforced by the feudal ruling classes in those days on women especially of the upper and middle classes for their convenience. But Korean women had been cultivating their own aesthetic sense and their good custom with their own knowledge and enthusiasm through a long history, apart from what was compelled by the feudal ruling classes and men.

Shin Sa Im Dang, an excellent painter, an unusual accomplishment for a woman, and a calligraphist, a poetess was one such woman.

She was born in 1504 at Kanrung in Kangwon Province as the second of five daughters of Shin Myong Hwa.

Her father was a learned man and had a high reputation as man of virtue. Li, her mother, was a tender and devoted mother and paid deep attention to the education of her children.

Shin Sa Im Dang, brought up in this home environment, showed uncommon talent from her childhood. Receiving education from her parents, she not only mastered Chinese characters and calligraphy but also paid attention to the art of sewing. But what surprised her neighbors most was her uncommon talent for painting. Especially, it was said her Chinese style landscape paintings were so beautiful that even specialists praised them. It was the beautiful mountains and rivers of her homeland that made her take a great interest in painting in her childhood. Kanrung where she was born and grew up was known for its beautiful scenery.

Her talent for painting was further developed day by day by her hard study and with the encouragement of her neighbors. She came to paint a variety of paintings—not only mountains and rivers but grapes, bees and batterflies with marvelous skill.

There were many episodes told about her.

One such episode was about what happened when she was invited to a certain party. In the midst of the party she saw one lady standing with a gloomy face. When Sa Im Dang asked the reason, she said, "As I can't afford to buy a new *chima chogori* (traditional Korean costume) because of my poverty, I borrowed it from another person. But I stained it carelessly. I don't know what to do about it."

Shin Sa Im Dang paints a picture of grapes on a *chima*.

Hearing her story Sa Im Dang put a brush from a wrapping cloth and began to paint grapes on the stained *chima* with a smile.

In a twinkling a picture of grapes was painted, looking as if it were real ones. Needless to say, people who saw this, were surprised at her painting skill.

She married Li Won Su when she became 18 years old. She had four sons and three daughters. Among of them I, the third son, became a great scholar, who contributed to the history of Korean philosophy and educational ideas, and Woo, the youngest son and Maichang, the eldest daughter, were brought up to be famous a calligraphist and a painter, inheriting the talent of their mother.

Korea has produced a large number of great men who left their names to posterity since olden times, there were always mothers behind them. The mothers of these great men implanted the spirit to love their fatherland and nation in their minds from their childhood, and were devoted to the education of their children even in the oppressive feudal society.

Shin Sa Im Dang was one of such mothers. But in her case she was an excellent female painter, calligraphist and poetess herself.

About 40 of her paintings still remain, including "the picture of grapes," "the picture of eggplants." These paintings were painted with a fine touch expressing the elegant and delicate emotion of Korean women in praise of the beautiful nature of her homeland.

As Shin Sa Im Dang was a member of the aristocratic class, she was well off in comparison with ordinary people. But it was hard for a woman to learn painting and calligraphy under the conditions of feudal society without a spirit of independence and strong will.

The picture of eggplants.

It was with her excellent talent and strong will that Shin Sa Im Dang left her name on the Korean history of art.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries (Aug. 27 – Nov. 21)

AUG. 27

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities for 1989 between the governments of the DPRK and the GDR was signed.

SEP. 27

* A 1989-1990 for cooperation between the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union and the Cuban National Union of Architects and Engineers of Construction was signed.

OCT. 6

* An agreement on expanding cooperation in fisheries was signed between the DPRK and Iran.
* A 1989-1990 working plan for scientific cooperation between the academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed.
* A protocol on the mutual commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed.

OCT. 7

* An agreement on a document of cooperation for the improvement of technique of fruit production and storage between the DPRK and United Nations Development Programme was signed.

OCT. 17

* A 1989-1990 plan for cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

OCT. 26

* Documents on cooperation between the DPRK and the United Nations Development Programme concerning the modernization of the production of transformers were agreed.
* A 1987-1990 plan for cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the Secretariat of State for Culture of the People's Republic of Angola was signed.
* A protocol of the 17th Meeting of the Subcommittee of Scientific and Technical cooperation between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

OCT. 28

* An agreement on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

OCT. 29

* An agreement on legal assistance between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

NOV. 10

* A protocol of the 12th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba and a protocol of the 12th Meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Consultative Committee were signed.

NOV. 16

* A protocol of the First Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.
* A plan for scientific cooperation for 1989-1990 between the academies of agricultural sciences of the DPRK and Bulgaria was signed.
* A plan for exchange for 1989-1990 between the ministries of foreign affairs of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed.

NOV. 17

* A plan for cultural interchange for 1989-1990 between the governments of the DPRK and China was signed.

NOV. 21

* An agreement on cooperation between the DPRK and the United Nations Development Programme in the stock-breeding development was signed.
* A 1991-1995 agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation on shipbuilding was signed.

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Oct. 3 – Oct. 17)

OCT. 3

* A Korean government mining delegation headed by Li Hung Yop, vice chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry, to Iran.
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to Romania.
* A delegation of the foreign languages press group of the DPRK headed by its Vice Director Li Chan Sun to China.

OCT. 6

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chi Chang Ik, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, to Yemen.

OCT. 10

* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK headed by its Vice Minister Pak Ul Chun to Mongolia.
* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Yun Dok San to Viet Nam.
* A delegation of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK headed by its Vice Chairman Maeng Gyong Ho to the Soviet Union.

OCT. 12

* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Vice Director Kim Jae Bong to China.

OCT. 15

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik Gyu, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to the Soviet Union.

OCT. 17

* Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Chang Ho, special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, and his entourage to Cuba.
* A DPRK government economic delegation led by Chong Song Nam, minister of external economic affairs, to Mali.

(KCNA)

DPRK's New Proposal Aimed at Creating New Framework of Peace in Korea

By James Kim
Special to The People's Korea

The DPRK on Nov. 7 put forward the new peace overtures to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula, proposing comprehensive proposals for a phased reduction in all armed forces on the Korean Peninsula and for the relaxation of political and military confrontation between north and south Korea.

The package peace proposals were made at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee and the Administration Council.

The proposals have received positive response from the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries.

The joint meeting said that in order to remove the constant fear of war, create conditions for peaceful reunification and contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, peace on the Korean Peninsula should be guaranteed.

To this end, the meeting put forward the following four principles:

Peace on the Korean Peninsula must be:

1. oriented toward the reunification of the country;
2. guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces;
3. guaranteed by arms reduction in the north and the south;
4. realized through dialogue among the parties responsible for the aggravation of tensions.

The four principles are based on Pyongyang's recognition that peace must not result in permanently institutionalizing the division of the country; that the presence of foreign armed forces is a major stumbling block to reunification and a major factor jeopardizing peace; that war can never be prevented in the long term through an equilibrium of strength attained by a continued arms race; and that those who are most responsible for increasing tensions in Korea are none other than the United States and north and south Korea.

Pyongyang has also set forth a comprehensive set of peace proposals to back up the four principles, detailing a timetable for the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces and for north-south arms reductions, plus positive overtures to ease the present political and military confrontation between north and south Korea.

The proposals envisage the withdrawal of nuclear weapons based in the south in two phases by the end of 1990. To be more exact, those deployed north of latitude 35 degrees 30 minutes north would be withdrawan in the first phase (by the end of 1989), if the proposals were adopted, and those deployed south of that line in the second phase (by the end of 1990).

The proposals also call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces in three phases by the end of 1991. The ground forces, together with the U.S. forces command, would withdraw south of the line joining Pusan and Chinhae at latitude 35 degrees 30 minutes north in the first phase (by the end of 1989), the entire ground forces would pull out of south Korea in the second phase (by the end of 1990) and the naval and air forces in the third phase (by the end of 1991).

As to a reduction in the armed forces of north and south Korea, the proposals envisage a three-phase program to the end of 1991, starting with frontline forces deployed along the Military Demarcation Line, special units and paratroopers.

The DPRK recommends that armed forces in the north and the south be reduced to the level of 400,000 each by the end of 1989, to 250,000 by the end of 1990 and to less than 100,000 from 1992 onwards.

Pyongyang has called on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) in Panmunjom to make an inspection to monitor the parallel processes of U.S. withdrawal and reduction of the armed forces in the north and the south.

The proposals also call for three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea with representatives of the NNSC nations acting as observers, to discuss these military issues.

The proposals see the tripartite talks being held on the basis of an agreement on the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the reduction of the armed forces in the north and the south; the role of the talks would be to confirm and fix the agreement as a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south.

Proposals for easing the present political and military confrontation between the north and the south include cessation of mutual slander directed at each other's ideas and systems; realization of many-sided cooperation and interchange; conversion of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to a peace zone; deployment of a neutral inspection force in the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line to monitor military actions on both sides of the DMZ; an end to large-scale military exercises; and the opening of a hot line between the high-level military authorities of the two sides.

Pyongyang has called for high-level political and military talks between north and south to discuss these matters.

The four principles to guarantee peace in Korea and the comprehensive set of peace overtures based on them are primarily aimed at securing a political and military settlement of the Korean conflict as the core of the Korean question lies in north-south political and military confrontation.

The phased withdrawal of U.S. forces is a far better approach than any rapid pullout. In addition, a withdrawal of U.S. troops without securing a political and military settlement may increase the possibility of north-south military conflict.

They are also aimed at creating a new political framework for peace in Korea which would lead to the eventual reunification of the Korean Peninsula; the proposals recognize that a negotiated solution to Korea's reunification rests ultimately on the construction of a new political order in Korea.

After over forty years of division, it may be unrealistic to expect rapid progress toward reunification. However, Koreans of both north and south have repeatedly proclaimed their urgent desire to remain one nation, transcending the differences in social systems and political and religious beliefs, on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Pyongyang's meeting has called on all Koreans in the north, the south and overseas to try hard to make 1995, the year making the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation, "the year of historical turning point" for the country's reunification.

The international situation is showing a gradual relaxation of tensions, including a perceptible thaw in the East-West confrontation. However, that thaw, symbolized by the INF agreement, has not reduced hostility in Korea because of Washington's reluctance to talk directly to Pyongyang.

Successive south Korean rulers have used "the threat from the north" to justify large and increasing military budgets and continued military domination of national politics; the United States has used the same "threat" to justify large and increasing military aid to the south and the presence of over 40,000 U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

Nothing will be changed if the U.S. and south Korea continue to harp on "the military threat from north Korea," without considering the possibility of discussing confidence-building measures with the north Koreans.

Since Pyongyang has showed a serious attitude toward the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, it behooves the United States and south Korea, parties directly involved in the aggravated military situation on the Korean Peninsula, to sit down at the bargaining table with the north Koreans to reduce military tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Many people in the world tend to forget that the DPRK and the United States are technically still at war. South Korea did not even sign the Armistice Agreement. And the Korean Peninsula remains one of the areas of acute political instability and conflict in the Asian-Pacific region.

If Pyongyang's proposals were adopted, the Armistice Agreement replaced with a peace agreement and a nonaggression declaration reached, brighter prospects for a genuine, lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and for Korea's peaceful reunification would be opened up.

(Continued from page 1)

irregularities" and they will bear responsibility for the settlement of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic," are, in actuality, obstructing, overtly and covertly, a probe into them and leaving no stone unturned to defend the traitor Chun Doo Hwan.

Today the south Korean people are further infuriated because the authorities try to hush up the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" by means of appeasing public sentiments.

Those in power are manoeuvring to save the situation by letting Chun Doo Hwan "apologize" under the cloak of "political settlement" and shamelessly weaving even a plot to send abroad the traitor Chun couple under the pretext of "long-term tour."

This is a heinous trick not to break off with the "Fifth Republic" but to carry it forward and maintain the crumbling military fascist dictatorial system at any cost.

With the military fascist forces left alone, it is impossible to resolve the problems concerning the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and demanded by the people, or to bring genuine democracy, or to put a period to the splittist anti-communist policy of confrontation.

To get rid of Chun Doo Hwan, it is imperative to remove the remnants of "the Fifth Republic" shielding him and break off the tentacles of the interference of the U.S. backing them.

CPRF Spokesman Issues Statement

A spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in his press statement issued on Nov. 25 branded the "apology statement" made by Chun as an offspring of conspiracy and compromise between him and the south Korean authority to tide over the serious crisis of the present political situation.

In his "apology statement", noted the spokesman, Chun tried to gloss over his shocking murderous atrocities including the Kwangju massacre and all kinds of irregularities with the monosyllable word "I apologize," not explaining them at all, though he said he would wait for a judgement, holding himself responsible for all his errors during his term of office.

The spokesman went on:

Judging from the attempt of the south Korean authority to clinch the case in such way against the unanimous desire of the people, it is clear that he has neither will nor capacity to investigate into the Kwangju incident; and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and an accomplice "in the same boat" with Chun Doo Hwan.

It is preposterous, indeed, to try to dispose of Chun's crimes with something like "apology."

"How can words of "apology" on a sheet of paper dismiss the incredible crimes committed by Chun against the nation – flunkeyist treachery, massacre of fellow countrymen, manoeuvres of war and permanent division and irregularities and corruption – for nearly 10 years after he seized "power" by suppressing with bayonets the south Korean people demanding democracy and reunification?

The arrest and punishment of Chun Doo Hwan is not merely a question of judging him, an individual, by law, but is part of the struggle to liquidate the "legacies of the Fifth Republic" – the military dictatorship, treacheries and acts for the division of the nation – and achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Therefore, the truth of the Kwangju ploodshed and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" must be clarified down to the bottom so that all south Korean people can fully understand and the culprits must pay a due price for what they had done.

If the present south Korean authorities continually try to protect such arch criminal as Chun Doo Hwan and keep his crimes in obscurity, not discarding the mode of thinking patterned after the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the arbitrariness of the military dictatorship, the people will never pardon them.

We express the belief that the south Korean students and people will carry through their struggle to push their just demand.

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